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EPODOC
     - Method for the prognosis of inhibitor or toxicological carcinogenic
TΙ
       action of organic nitrogen compounds
           The invention relates to a method for the prognosis of inhibitor or
AB
       toxicological carcinogenic action of organic nitrogen compounds,
       especially aryl amines before the start of chemical synthesis.
This prognosis is carried out using a base data set of structures hitherto
       experimentally evaluated as safe in regard to their action with the use
       of various pattern-recognition methods such as, for example, fuzzy
       clustering, primary-component analysis or the use of neuronal networks.
       In this case, simulation results are accepted only if the same
       classification results are obtained for the pattern recognition using
       different characteristic sets and different mathematical models.
     - DE4309883 A 19940929
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     - DE19934309883 19930326
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PA
       BUNA AG (DE)
     - EITNER BERND DR (DE); ADLER BERNHARD PROF DR (DE)
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EC
     - **** Citations of A -Document: ****
CT
     - DE4137220 A1 [ ]
     - ***** Citations of C2-Document: *****
     - DE4137220 A1 [ ]
CTNP - **** Citations of A -Document: ****
              ADLER, B., et.al.: In: Chemische Technik 45, 1993, 2, S.94-98
            Citations of C2-Document: *****
              ADLER, B., et.al.: In: Chemische Technik 45, 1993, 2, S.94-98
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DT
     - Mathematical prediction of antioxidant and carcinogenic activity - of
ΤI
       organic nitrogen cpds., esp. arylamines.
     - DE4309883 Method for predicting the inhibitory (antioxidant) and
AB
       carcinogenic activity of organic N cpds., esp. arylamines, before
       commencing chemical synthesis comprises: (a) partitioning a learning set
       of arylamines having known inhibitory and carcinogenic activities into
       active and inactive structures by a pattern recognition process, e.g.
       fuzzy clustering, principal component analysis or neural net analysis;
       (b) using the following descriptor (I) to simulate the inhibitory
       activity:
           x = (cN, F(5)N, 3X2)
        where CN = a Huckel molecular orbital (HMO) expansion coefft.; F(5)N =
       an autocorrelation parameter based on inherent electronegativity over
       five bonds from the N atom; and 3X2 = the connectivity index of three
       bonds arranged in a star shape; (c) using two different combination
       descriptors to simulate the carcinogenic activity, where one comprises
       electro-topological values according to formula (II) and the other
       comprises the connectivity indices mX1 of substructure elements selected
       according to formula (III):
        where the sigma values denote the no. of sigma and valence electrons of
       atoms i and j respectively; rij is the topological distance between
       atoms i and j; and bj = the bonding of atom j; (d) characterising the
       simulations in terms of Bayesian statistical parameters; (e) using the
       results to predict structures that will be non-carcinogenic and have
       inhibitory activity; and (f) synthesising cpds. with the predicted
       structures and testing them for mutagenicity.
     - ADVANTAGE - The method provides a rapid and inexpensive means of
       predicting activity to minimise hazards associated with toxicological
       (Dwg.0/7)
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     - DE4309883 C2 19981119 DW199850 G01N33/15 000pp
     - DE19934309883 19930326
PR
     - (BUNA ) BUNA AG
PA
     - (BUNA ) BUNA SOW LEUNA OLEFINVERBUND GMBH
     - ADLER B; EITNER B
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     - E10-B04A1 E10-B04A2 J04-C
MC
       S03-E14A1
DC
     - E14 E19 J04 S03
     - G01N33/15
IC
     - 1994-303837 [38]
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